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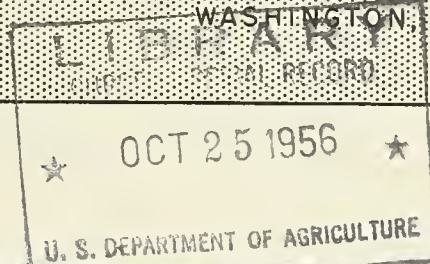
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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## THE UNITED KINGDOM AS A MARKET FOR UNITED STATES MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

The United Kingdom continues to be the world's largest import market for meat and meat products. As a result of subsidies, its meat production has increased substantially over prewar, and present imports are less than those of prewar. British policy has been to increase domestic production and strengthen its meat import trade with commonwealth countries.

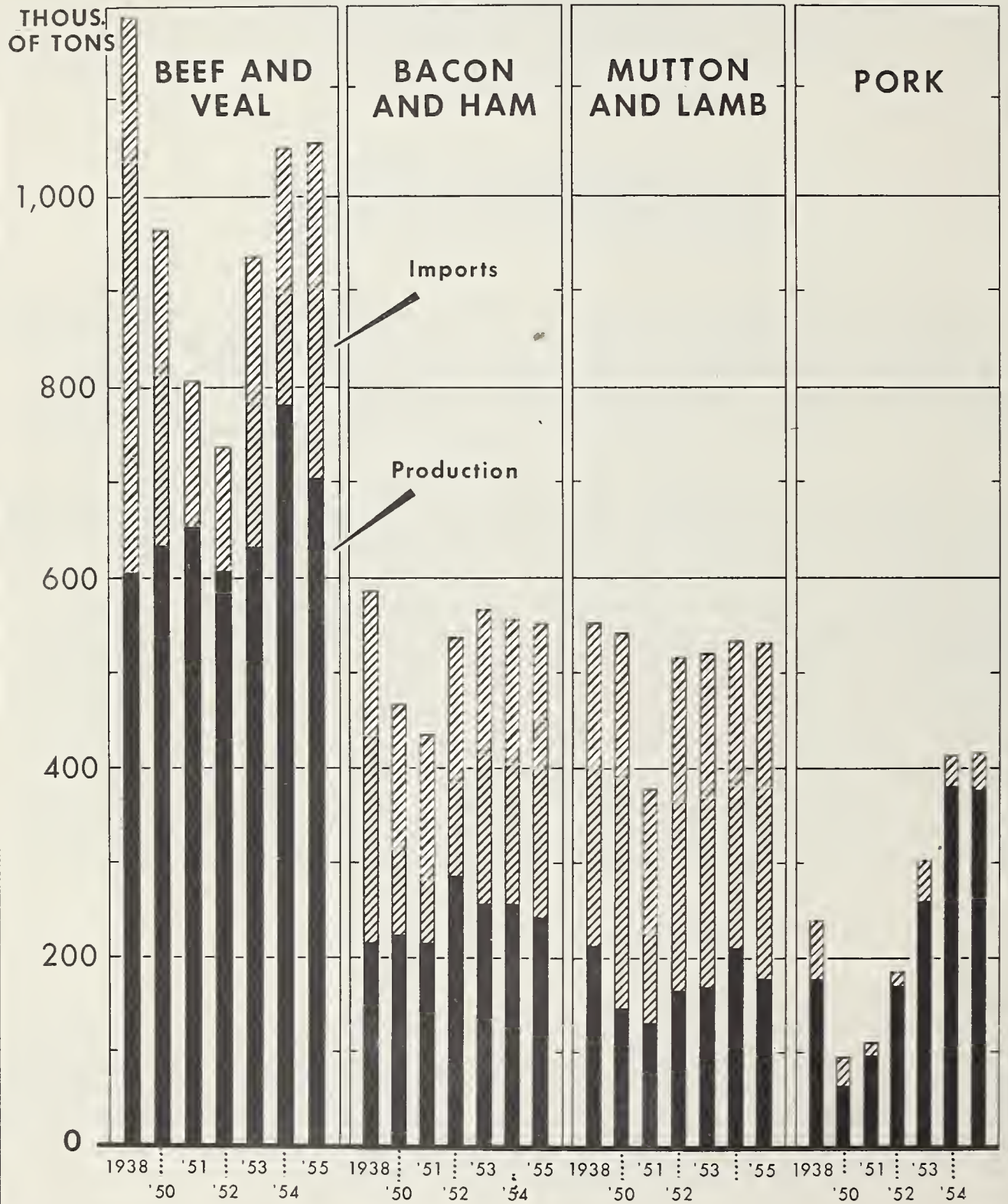
The per capita consumption of meat although less than prewar, has been continuously increasing since the end of World War II. The principal meat suppliers are Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland and the Republic of Ireland. Argentina's share of the United Kingdom's market has recently increased substantially. In the early postwar period the United States' share of the British market declined as a result of shortage of dollars, and sanitary barriers against United States' pork. The present improved dollar position of the United Kingdom and the elimination of Vesicular Exanthema among United States' hogs will undoubtedly increase American meat exports to Britain. The 1955 increase in United States' exports, of lard, cattle, hides, calf and kip skins, beef and veal, tallow and greases and variety meats over previous years, are a good indication of a probable rise in United States' meat and meat products shipments to the United Kingdom in the years ahead.

### IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH MARKET

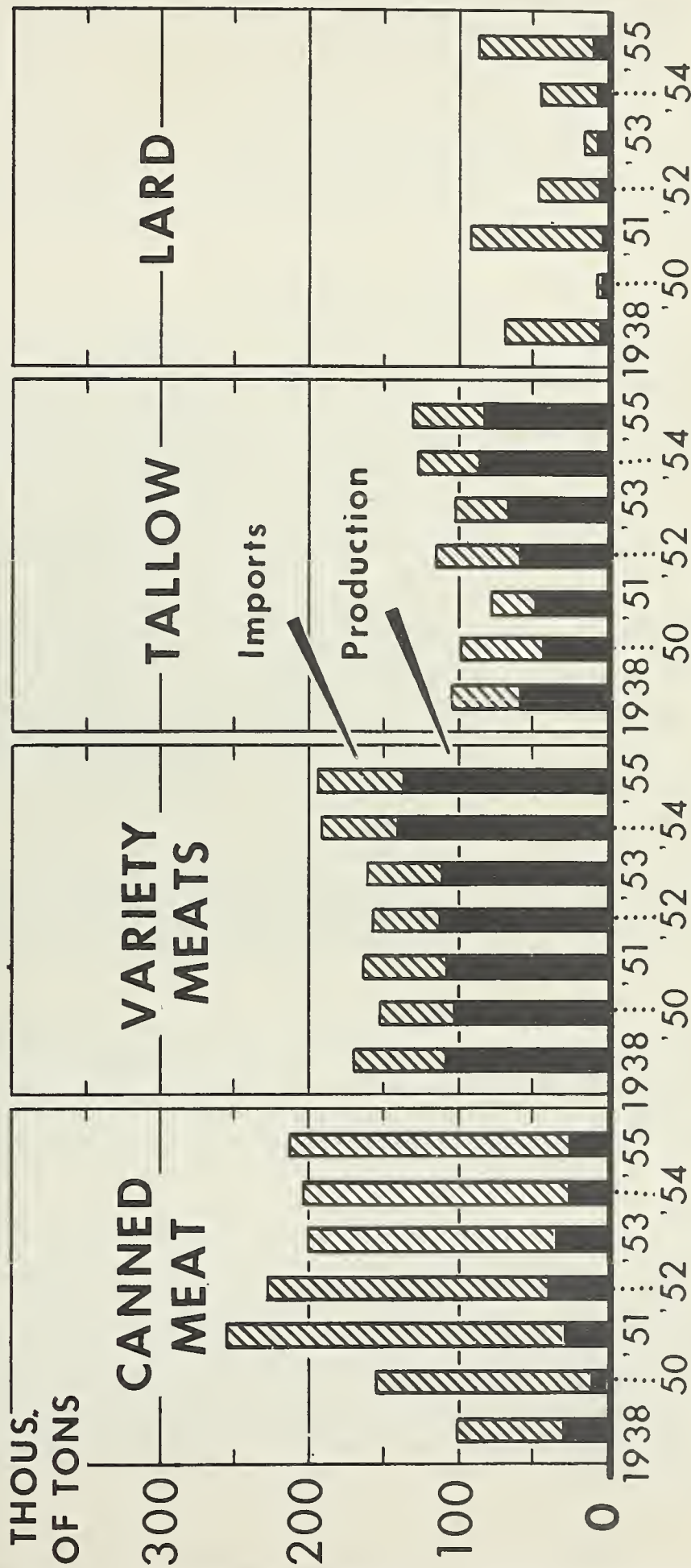
The United Kingdom continues to be the world's largest import market for meat. In 1955 total imports of meat and meat products totaled 2,913 million pounds. In addition 611,000 head of cattle and 161,000 sheep were imported which in terms of carcass meat would be about 3,216 million pounds. This was Britain's largest import of meat in any recent year but it was still 8 percent less than the prewar level (Table I).



# UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF MEAT 1938 AND 1950-55



# UNITED KINGDOM: PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF CANNED AND VARIETY MEATS, TALLOW AND LARD 1938 AND 1950-55





In addition to meat, the United Kingdom also imports large quantities of oils and fats and is considered the largest market for lard and soap fats. It is also an important market for hides and skins and wool.

The 1955 production of meat, excluding bacon, in the United Kingdom was estimated at 3,136 million pounds. This was 9 percent less than the previous year but still 26 percent above the 1938 level. The largest decline in output was confined to beef which was 10 percent less than in 1954 but larger than 1938 (see tables I and II in appendix).

#### SOURCE OF IMPORTS

British meat imports during 1955 were 12 percent larger than in 1954 but 14 percent below the 1938 level. Beef showed the largest increase, with minor increases in other types of meat, mostly because of large shipments of beef, veal, mutton and lamb from Argentina, and beef from Australia. Denmark and The Netherlands increased their shipments of bacon while other European countries accounted for the increase in pork imports (see table III in appendix). Larger quantities of beef and lamb from Argentina reduced the proportion of total meat imports from Commonwealth countries.

Beef and veal carcass imports in 1955 were 31 percent larger than a year earlier, 40 percent below the 1938 level. Chilled meat imports, particularly from Argentina, during 1955 was the principal significant trade development over the previous year. The chilled meat accounted for 34 percent of the total beef and veal imports in 1955 as compared with 76 percent before World War II. The larger imports of chilled beef caused a decline in frozen beef with bone by 11 percent but the receipts of boneless beef more than doubled.

Australia, New Zealand and Argentina were the principal suppliers of beef and veal, providing 36 percent, 17 percent and 45 percent respectively of the total imports in 1955 (for detailed information see table XI in appendix).

Britian's imports of mutton and lamb too were 9 percent higher in 1955 than in the previous year but only 3 percent above the prewar level. During the last few years imports of lamb increased more than mutton. Shipments from Argentina in 1955 were 48 percent larger than the previous year, and similarly Australia and New Zealand increased their shipments.

Bacon imports in 1955 were 3 percent larger than a year earlier but still 10 percent below the prewar level. Both Denmark and The Netherlands increased their shipment while those from Poland declined in 1955. Denmark supplied 74 percent of the total imports of bacon in 1955; in 1938 its share of the market was only 49 percent. The Dutch and Polish shares of the market during 1955 were 39 percent and 77 percent, respectively, larger than prewar. Imports of pork during 1955 were 14 percent more than a year earlier but 39 percent less than in 1938. Denmark, New Zealand and the Irish Republic were the largest suppliers; in the previous year New Zealand was the largest.

As a result of low price, imports of variety meats in 1955 were 25 percent more than a year earlier but 4 percent less than in 1938. Argentina has been the largest contributor by supplying 53 percent of the total imports. Denmark, with 57 percent of the total pork variety meats imports, has been the leading supplier for many years. United States' exports of beef variety meats to the United Kingdom increased substantially in 1955 and were 5.4 million pounds as against 253,000 pounds in the previous year (see table V for detailed information).

The imports of canned meat in 1955 were 5 percent larger than a year earlier but 17 percent below the pork figure of 226,000 tons recorded in 1951. The imports of canned beef tongues in 1955 were 11 percent larger than the previous year. Both Argentina and The Netherlands shipped large quantities. The Argentina share of canned meat in 1955 was 34 percent contrasted to 21 percent in the previous year, while Australia accounted for 37 percent of the total compared with 40 percent in 1954.

Although shipment of hams was heavier from Denmark, The Netherlands, France, Poland and Yugoslavia the total British ham import have declined since 1953 because of diminished supplies from other sources. Similarly, pork tongues declined during 1955 but other pork, principally pork luncheon meat were 22 percent larger than in 1954 as larger quantities were shipped from Denmark, The Netherlands and Yugoslavia. More than 75 percent of the total pork was shipped from Denmark and The Netherlands (for more information see table IV).

Lard, Tallow and Grease: Lard and tallow are imported in substantial quantities to meet the huge deficit in domestic requirements of all fats and oils. The United States has been the most important source of lard but Australia and New Zealand have been the principal suppliers of tallow and greases (see tables VI and VII for detail information).

During the prewar period larger quantities of animal fats were consumed. Since the war a much larger portion of the United Kingdom's total requirements were met through imports of vegetable fats and oils. Most of these are obtained from Commonwealth countries. Large quantities of whale oil are also made available by British expeditions.

The consumption of fats and oils in recent years has been changing because of price and personal selection. Imports of vegetable oils and whale oil in 1955 declined sharply from the level of the previous 3 years, while the imports of lard increased substantially and were the highest in the postwar period. It was twice as large as in the previous year and 12 percent above the 1938 level. Most of the lard came from the United States



under the International Cooperation Administration's programs. Both Danish and Dutch lard exports were larger than in the previous years (table VI).

Per capita consumption of visible fats in 1955 was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds higher than the prewar average. While the combined supply of butter and margarine was below the 1934-38 level, possibly reflecting reduced bread consumption. There were marked increases in compound cooking fat and other oils and fats. See table below for trends in consumption:

Table X.--Estimated per capita consumption of visible oils and fats in the United Kingdom

Product	1934-38	1952	1953	1954	1955
----- Pounds -----					
Butter	24.7	10.9	13.2	14.2	14.7
Margarine	8.7	19.3	17.8	18.4	17.8
Lard and Compound					
Cooking Fat	9.3	11.0	9.7	10.1	10.9
Other Edible Oils					
and Fat	9.9	8.7	10.0	12.7	-
Total (actual weight)	52.6	49.9	50.7	55.4	-

Meat Production Policies: Several marketing commissions such as the Livestock Commission, The Pigs and Bacon Marketing Boards and the Bacon Development Organization were established in the United Kingdom before World War II in order to increase domestic production. Subsidies were instituted as far back as 1937 to encourage producers to increase the volume of livestock products.

In the postwar period the Hill Farming Act of 1946 and the Rearing Act of 1951 were passed to stimulate production. The former act was designed to rehabilitate hill farming by providing the rough grazing land and generally increasing the production of store livestock. In addition to subsidies for hill cattle and sheep, funds were provided in form of grants under the Hill Act to assist in the development of hill farming land and the reclamation of land suitable for hill farming. These grants were equal to half the cost of the work involved and were extended to the upland areas as well as hill farming land. The funds for these improvements were increased, and sheep and cattle subsidies were extended until 1956.

Before decontrol all domestic produced cattle, calves, sheep and pigs intended for human consumption were sold to the Ministry of Food at prices which based on guaranteed prices (agreed to at the annual price reviews). Bacon continues under government control but all other meat is handled through regular trade channels.



Although the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food remains the sole importer of bacon, the British government continues to influence trade agreements and import arrangements for meat and has the final decision with regard to quotas under the government-to-government contracts.

After controls were removed on all meats except bacon, direct subsidy payments have been made to producers under the Agricultural Price Guarantees Act, while subsidies have been paid on residual trading operations in imported foodstuffs. There has been a substantial increase in direct subsidies on fat stock produced in the United Kingdom and on meat in recent years. In 1952-53 the direct subsidy on meat and livestock amounted to almost \$132 million out of \$882 million paid for total Agricultural subsidies and trading deficits. It is estimated that in 1955-56 some \$230 million will be needed for general support prices under the Agriculture guarantees, \$114 million for hog production, \$9 million to meet losses on imported meat and to cover guaranteed prices for Australian meat. The direct expenditure on meat and livestock in 1955-56 of \$239 million accounts for over 25 percent of the total of all Agricultural subsidies and food trading deficits. The sum of \$29 million in subsidies will be paid to producers of calves, hill cattle and sheep. There are also grants given to producers for the purpose of stimulating meat production.

For the current year of 1956 the government's annual review and determination of guarantees have been somewhat different than in the previous years.

The commodity policy established as regards livestock is to continue the long time expansion in the production of beef, mutton and lamb and a lower level in output of pork. The British government encourages the production of more feed crops such as barley and oats, improvement of crop yields, and increased production of beef, mutton and lamb with less emphasis on pork production. The long-term objective of the guarantee policy is to achieve a steady improvement in the competitive position of the industry. In order to accomplish this, the livestock industry has to concentrate on reducing unit costs of production, meeting consumer choice, and raising quality.

The government's determination for guarantee price on fat cattle, sheep and lamb in the year 1956-57 have been higher than the previous year. The higher price offered for fat cattle is for purpose of encouraging beef production.

Pork production has fallen from the peak level of 1954-55, but no change has occurred in subsidy payments. The subsidy during the current year is nearly \$114 million. This sum is more than a third of the market value of hogs certified under the guarantee arrangements.

During 1956-57 a quality premium will be payable, but on a higher standard than was paid before. Also a more rigorous government specification will be introduced for the production of quality carcasses required by the market.

During and since the war, the United Kingdom's policy has been to obtain imports of meat and meat products from the Commonwealth countries. To assure continuous supplies of meat, the United Kingdom entered into agreements with Argentina, Uruguay for beef and Denmark, The Netherlands and Poland for bacon. Imports of meat from other sources were resorted to only at times when the Commonwealth countries and the traditional suppliers, outside the Commonwealth group, were not sufficient to meet import demands. The United Kingdom has reduced total imports of meat compared to prewar, while the share of imports from the Commonwealth countries has been increasing steadily.

With the aid of costly subsidies the United Kingdom has been able to increase the number of livestock and the production of meat. The percentage increase in 1954 over those of prewar are cattle numbers 21.6 percent; beef production 29.4; hog population 42.7; pork production 60. These large increases in production coupled with reduction in per capita consumption has reduced imports of all kinds of meat. In 1954 total imports of meat were 24 percent less than the prewar level despite the increase in population. However, in 1955 imports were larger but continued to be 21 percent less than the prewar level.

TABLE VIII.- Guaranteed Prices for Livestock in the United Kingdom,  
1955-56 and 1956-57  
(converted to U.S. units)

Item	1955-56	1956-57	Change 1955-56 to 1956-57
<u>Fat cattle-steers heifers and special young cows</u>			
Per 100# live	\$17.32	\$18.87	\$+ 1.55
<u>Fat sheep and Lambs</u>			
Per 100# dressed			
carcass weight	42.00	44.00	+ 2.00
Per 100# live 1/	19.32	20.24	+ .92
<u>Fat Pigs</u>			
Per 100# carcass wt. 2/	35.85	34.60	- 1.25
Per 100# live 3/	26.89	25.95	- .94
<u>Milk per gallon</u>	.366	.370	+ .004
<u>Wool, shorn, per pound</u>	.66	.64	- .02

- 1/ Calculated from dressed carcass price using dressing percentage of 46.
- 2/ Guaranteed prices for hogs are related to feed prices resulting in some variation from those shown here.
- 3/ Calculated from carcass price and an estimated dressing percentage of 75.



Competitive Factors: Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Denmark, The Netherlands, Ireland and Poland continue to be the leading traditional exporters of meat to the United Kingdom. With the exception of Denmark, The Netherlands and Poland which export mainly pork and pork products, the rest of the suppliers have been essentially exporting beef, veal, mutton and lamb and very little pork and pork products to the United Kingdom.

In order to maintain their share of the United Kingdom's market most of the meat supplying countries have entered into short and long-term contracts with the United Kingdom.

There is considerable competition among the suppliers of meat as to the quantity, quality and kind acceptable to the United Kingdom consumer. In order to maintain a competitive price the supplying countries have established governmental and semi-governmental organizations which regulate production, processing, exports and price.

The Australian Meat Board, established before the second World War, represents producers, processors, exporters and the government. It was empowered to collect a levy on all meat exported to meet expenses. The Board also has authority to undertake the management and control of all matters connected with purchase of meat and variety meats by the government. Under the 15-year agreement the Board has responsibility for the deficiency payments and for allocating the tonnages of "free quota" meat among exporters.

The United Kingdom and Australia signed a 15-year agreement in 1952. This encouraged Australia to expand exports in return for an assured market. The actual prices paid from year to year were to be related to costs of production and other considerations. This agreement safeguards the interests of the Australian producers and to a limited extent assures the United Kingdom supplies without being too dependent on other countries.

The New Zealand Meat Producers Board has a function somewhat similar to that of the Australian Meat Board. The Meat Producers Board was organized after World War I. Among other things the Board was responsible for the supervision of grading inspection of loading and unloading vessels and for making trial shipments to new markets. There is an annual assessment by the Minister of Marketing on all exported meat. This is paid to the Board from the Meat Industry Account.

From 1939 up to 1954 a bulk purchase agreement was signed with the United Kingdom. This has been revised, but has kept more or less the established pattern and has provided a continuous market for the New Zealand producers, assured the British another dependable source of supply.

During World War II two organizations were established in New Zealand, the Meat Pool Account and the Meat Industry Stabilization Account which were consolidated into what is known as the Meat Industry Reserve Account.



At the end of September 1955 this fund totaled about \$92 million.

Since the beginning of the 1955-56 season a "floor price" has been provided for each class of export meat. The plan is being administered by a committee of government and meat industry representatives, and is financed from the Meat Industry Reserve Account. Its operations will be reviewed every 3 years. For the 1955-56 season the floor prices have been fixed at levels approximately 25 percent below the export prices for the period October-June 1954-55. Price adjustments, however, were made for those classes of meat which had been unduly depressed during the season.

The long-term contract signed for the years 1951-56 between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic stipulates that at least 90 percent of its exportable surplus of pigs and bacon must be shipped to the United Kingdom, while the quantity of pork carcasses shipped was to be agreed upon periodically. The price paid for Irish produced pigs or pork carcasses bears a fixed relationship to those paid to the producers in the United Kingdom, while bacon is bought at the general import price.

United Kingdom continues to purchase pork products under the 1952 contract. This contract stipulates that not less than 90 percent of Denmark's surplus exportable bacon shall be delivered to U. K. The price, however, is subject to negotiation annually.

Netherlands made a similar agreement for export of bacon to the United Kingdom. The contract was signed at the beginning of 1954 covering the period December 1, 1953 to September 29, 1956. The quantity to be purchased and the price to be paid were decided in advance.

Although the bacon contract between the United Kingdom and Poland expired in 1953, the United Kingdom has continued to purchase substantial quantities from the latter country.

Several agreements between the United Kingdom and Argentina were signed during and since the war stipulating the quantity, kind and the price of meat to be purchased by the United Kingdom. The latest agreement on trade and payments between the two governments was signed on March 31, 1955. The agreement is for a period of two-years. Under this agreement the United Kingdom permits the Open Individual License imports of carcass meat and variety meats (offals) (with the exception of pork carcass meat) without restriction provided that delivery is completed in accordance with previous agreement. The Argentine meat exports to the United Kingdom are expected to be about \$102 million.

As the consumers in the United Kingdom demand more and more chilled meat in preference to frozen, competition among exporters has become keener. Chilled Argentine meat brings more than Australian or New Zealand frozen meat. In recent years the demand for fresh and chilled meat puts Australia and New Zealand in a disadvantageous position as against Europe and South America, because of the shipping distance. In the case of European countries either carcass meat or live animals may be shipped, while



South American countries can ship chilled meat at a lower cost.

U. S. Meat Exports to the United Kingdom: During and immediately after the war the United States was a major supplier of meat and meat products to the United Kingdom. Such supplies were largely financed with United States aid and Lend-Lease. As the United Kingdom started its economic recovery, a policy was established to trade mainly with the Commonwealth countries, and secondly, with soft currency areas. Such a policy substantially reduced United States' exports to the United Kingdom.

United States' exports of meat and meat products to the United Kingdom have started to increase. With the exception of lard and variety meats the amounts are still negligible compared to Britain's total imports of meat and meat products. The following figures reflect a moderate increase of U. S. exports.

TABLE IX.--U. S. Exports of Meat, Meat Products and Cattle Hides and Calf and Kip Skins to the United Kingdom, Annually 1953-1955

Product	1953	1954	1955
	----- 1,000 pounds -----		
Beef and Veal	15	5,720	6,476
Pork	73	39	102
Variety Meats	17	41	1,872
Tallow and Greases	11,376	9,540	6,347
Lard	24,197	97,160	167,496
Cattle hides (in pieces)	215,000	431,000	387,000
Calf & Kip skins (in pieces)	89,000	240,000	362,000

In the last few years dollar reserves of the United Kingdom have improved and also the competitive position of United States meat products. Because of limited dollar exchange and sanitary regulation against certain hog diseases, pork products except lard are not permitted entry into the United Kingdom. Vesicular Exanthema does not exist in USA. California has had no VE cases in the last 6-months and the other 47 states have had no cases in over 15-months.

British consumption of meat and meat products has been steadily increasing since World War II, but the government's austerity program has greatly reduced consumption of meat and meat products by prewar standards.

Improvement in economic activity and in consumer income has contributed much to the increased consumption of meats and animal fats. A noticeable shift in the consumption of animal fats, especially lard, and larger per capita consumption of meat in 1955 are perhaps the best indication that more of these products can be consumed. The British home-maker has gradually shifted from frozen to chilled meat. Despite the

difference in price, chilled meat is in greater demand.

Lean pork is preferred over fat pork. The British homemaker is conscious of the cost and value of animal protein. As a rule, North American lard is preferred over other lards, but the dollar shortage is a factor discriminating against the purchase of North American lard.

Despite its protectionism for its indigenous production of meat and meat products, the United Kingdom will continue to be the world's largest market for these products and will have to import a larger percentage of its needs. The price of United States lard and tallow, variety meats, pork products, and hides and skins, presently are competitive in the world market. With the improvement in dollar reserves in the United Kingdom, it is expected that larger quantities of these products will be exported to that country in the years ahead.



TABLE I.-- Percentage of Meat Production in the United Kingdom as  
Against Meat Importation in 1938 and 1955

Country	1938	1955
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Bacon and Ham</u>		
Home Production	36	46
<u>Imports</u>		
Canada	13	--
Denmark	29	40
Irish Republic	5	--
Netherlands	4	6
Poland	4	7
Other Countries	9 64	1 54
	100	100
<u>Pork</u>		
Home Production	74	91
<u>Imports</u>		
Australia	6	--
New Zealand	12	1
Argentina	5	--
Other Countries	3 26	8 9
	100	100
<u>Beef</u>		
Home Production	47	63
<u>Imports</u>		
Australia	9	11
New Zealand	4	5
Argentina	31	16
Irish Republic	3	5
Other Countries	6 53	-- 37
	100	100
<u>Mutton and Lamb</u>		
Home Production	37	32
<u>Imports</u>		
Australia	17	10
New Zealand	33	47
Argentina	8	10
Other Countries	5 63	1 68
	100	100

Table II.--United Kingdom: Production, imports and per capita consumption of meat,  
1938 and 1950-55

(1,000 tons)							
Kinds of meat	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<b>Variety Meats</b>							
Production	109.2	102.8	107	111.7	111.2	114.2	135.5
Imports	62.6	51.4	58	46.9	51.8	48.7	60.3
Total	171.8	154.2	165	158.6	163.0	162.9	195.8
Per capita consumption	7.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.6	9
<b>Lard</b>							
Production	4.9	4.5	3.6	4.9	5.4	5.4	9.8
Imports	61.3	1.8	89.6	52.7	11.1	42.0	77.7
Total	69.2	6.3	93.2	57.6	16.5	47.4	87.5
Per capita consumption	3.3	.3	4.1	2.5	.7	2.1	3.8
<b>Tallow</b>							
Production	58.9	44.6	48.2	58.0	66.9	86.4	84.8
Imports	45.2	54.5	29.9	57.6	36.3	43.1	47.1
Total	104.1	99.1	78.1	115.6	103.2	129.5	131.9
Per capita consumption	4.9	4.4	3.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.8
<b>Canned Meat</b>							
Production	30	10	29	38	34	25	1/ 25
Imports	72.2	146.8	226.1	191.5	165.9	178.4	188.3
Total	102.2	156.8	225.1	229.5	199.9	203.4	213.3
<b>Pork</b>							
Production	178	65	96	171	258	381.2	377.9
Imports	61.3	30.5	15.5	15.1	44.6	32.8	38.0
Total	239.3	95.5	111.5	186.1	302.6	414.0	415.9
Per capita consumption	10.6	4.3	4.5	7.9	12.1	16.9	19
<b>Mutton and Lamb</b>							
Production	211	149.1	130.9	165.7	170.1	207.6	178.2
Imports	343.5	392.7	247.	350.9	350.9	326.0	355.0
Totals	554.5	541.8	377.9	516.6	521.0	533.6	533.2
Per capita consumption	25	25	15	21	24	23	19
<b>Bacon and Ham</b>							
Production	215	224	215	285	257	256	242.5
Imports	371	243	220	251	311	300	308.4
Totals	586	467	435	536	568	556	550.9
Per capita consumption	28	22	19	23	25	25	24.3
<b>Beef and Veal</b>							
Production	604.7	633.7	652	606.7	631.9	782.7	703.4
Imports	585.4	332.3	155.9	130.3	306.6	267.3	352.3
Totals	1,190.1	966.0	807.9	737.0	938.5	1,050.0	1,055.7
Per capita consumption	55	47	34	32	37	43	47

1/ Estimated.



Table III UNITED KINGDOM: Foreign Sources of Hams and Bacon (cured - not canned)  
Prewar and Annual 1950 to Date  
Country of Origin

Calendar year	All Countries	U. S.	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland	Canada	Other Countries
Million pounds							
1930-34 average	1178.9	84.3	693.3	96.3	96.6	53.5	154.9
1935-38 average	839.4	43.3	392.5	55.7	49.7	159.3	138.9
1940-44 average*	704.7	169.4	22.3	3.6	-	487.4	22.0
1945-49 average	370.8	18.3	85.4	7.0	13.2	244.0	2.9
1950	546.5	-	321.9	47.0	83.6	82.0	12.0
1951	495.8	-	330.8	77.9	81.8	1.8	3.5
1952	565.2	-	388.4	82.4	88.9	-	5.5
1953	699.7	-	477.3	71.2	125.9	-	25.3
1954	674.2	-	479.4	59.1	97.2	-	38.5
1955 <u>1/</u>	636.4	-	475.3	72.0	80.3	-	8.8

\* 4-year average. No available data for 1939.  
1/ 11-month data for 1955.

SOURCES: Annual Trade of United Kingdom 1930-53  
Trade and Navigation, November 1955.

1954 Exports of ham to United Kingdom from Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1,927,000 lbs.) 2/  
1954 Exports of bacon to United Kingdom from Rhodesia and Nyasaland 2,460 lbs.) 2/

2/ Not included in 1954 totals.

SOURCES: Annual Statement of External Trade  
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1954.

TABLE IV.-- Imports of Canned Meat into the United Kingdom

Description and Source	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Long Tons</u>					
<u>Beef</u>					
<u>Corned</u>					
Australia		7,780	23,624	11,569	22,301
New Zealand		444	5,147	5,343	3,307
Tanganyika		1,410	1,561	934	514
Argentina		4,268	16,549	21,561	35,462
France		--	11	581	851
Paraguay		104	1,098	2,272	1,419
Uruguay		--	1,702	4,389	3,887
Other countries		596	601	190	966
Total	<u>1/</u>	14,602	50,293	<u>4/46,545</u>	68,707
<u>Tongues</u>					
Australia	59	262	713	608	529
New Zealand	75	90	252	227	152
Irish Republic	<u>2/</u>	26	108	86	68
Argentina	1,871	161	57	607	1,124
Brazil	765	308	400	268	495
Western Germany	<u>2/</u>	83	239	96	5
Netherlands	<u>2/</u>	47	3,190	4,951	5,487
Uruguay	530	53	330	197	66
Other countries	866	136	445	180	112
Total	4,166	1,166	5,734	<u>4/7,217</u>	8,038
<u>Other</u>					
Australia	3,426	32,303	16,800	29,247	16,831
New Zealand	493	5,076	1,476	897	532
So. W. Africa Terr.	<u>2/</u>	--	426	520	93
Tanganyika	<u>2/</u>	336	740	723	745
Un. of So. Africa	<u>2/</u>	53	32	2,100	46
Sudan	<u>2/</u>	--	--	968	--
Irish Republic	16	17,929	10,577	10,375	12,347
Argentina	33,377	23	--	143	136
Denmark	<u>2/</u>	199	286	103	18
France	<u>2/</u>	268	360	2,079	126
Netherlands	<u>2/</u>	1	126	173	41
United States	115	--	6	--	--
Uruguay	10,175	623	46	3,135	23
Other countries	2,414	588	317	407	171
Total	50,016	57,399	31,192	<u>4/50,964</u>	31,109

(Continued)



TABLE IV.-- Imports of Canned Meat into the United Kingdom  
(continued)

Description and Source	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Long Tons</u>					
<u>Veal</u>					
Australia	--	84	297	64	25
New Zealand	441	2,891	2,626	1,928	1,356
Denmark	782	585	566	186	78
Netherlands	343	2,608	555	251	330
Poland	2,431	1,540	1,844	1,804	2,629
Other countries	290	67	19	45	20
Total	4,287	7,775	5,907	4,276	4/ 4,438
<u>Mutton and Lamb</u>					
<u>Corned</u>					
Australia		559	3,932	1,250	985
New Zealand		--	570	223	88
Argentina		765	595	1,036	697
Other countries		--	--	64	6
Total	3/	1,324	5,097	4/ 2,572	1,776
<u>Other</u>					
Australia	860	5,133	3,022	4,537	3,608
New Zealand	674	1,522	1,254	1,066	1,210
Argentina	3,685	--	--	219	32
Other countries	706	6	22	66	6
Total	5,925	6,661	4,298	5,888	4,856
<u>Bacon and Hams</u>					
Australia	60	5,508	4,361	3,092	1,142
New Zealand	--	863	647	269	88
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	244	632	903	338
Un. of So. Africa	1	1,167	1,462	1,077	277
Irish Republic	--	875	1,602	1,443	972
Belgium	96	867	905	202	198
Denmark	726	905	1,327	1,152	1,189
France	88	1,633	149	172	1,143
Western Germany	153	4,488	3,723	2,318	1,895
Italy	--	437	84	6	8
Netherlands	155	2,720	2,097	2,227	3,155
Poland	1,801	1,095	659	616	1,342
Portugal	--	462	479	592	34
Sweden	--	23	33	107	47
Yugoslavia	88	99	210	250	283
Other countries	663	130	151	75	102
Total	3,831	21,516	18,521	4/ 14,482	12,213

(Continued)

TABLE IV.-- Imports of Canned Meat into the United Kingdom  
(Continued)

Description and Source	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Long Tons</u>					
<u>Pig-Meat</u>					
<u>Tongues</u>					
Australia	2/	21	41	54	45
New Zealand	2/	20	19	27	24
Denmark	705	708	846	1,128	1,100
Netherlands	2/	48	572	223	273
Poland	2/	48	121	145	133
United States	2,902	--	--	--	--
Other countries	286	72	90	65	22
Total	3,893	917	1,689	4/ 1,641	1,597
<u>Other</u>					
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	--	--	174	76
Un. of So. Africa	--	771	191	66	14
Belgium	--	2,362	457	393	611
Brazil	334	--	--	6	--
Denmark	139	13,534	11,142	12,206	15,560
France	--	272	11	95	91
Western Germany	--	1,111	104	73	26
Netherlands	--	6,063	6,965	9,344	10,713
Poland	30	1,430	2,213	1,652	1,415
Portugal	--	18	65	112	40
Yugoslavia	--	6	63	132	1,065
Other countries	77	351	64	10	275
Total	580	25,918	21,275	4/ 24,538	29,886
<u>Meat N.E.S.</u>					
Australia	82	14,964	6,526	4,012	5,027
New Zealand	--	67	140	74	24
Belgium	2/	1,685	114	18	3
Denmark	22	4,464	6,660	6,630	8,020
France	2/	7,212	1,801	2,052	3,541
Netherlands	--	24,461	7,351	7,048	7,247
Other countries	10	457	91	140	136
Total	114	53,310	22,683	4/ 19,968	23,998
<u>Total Canned Meat</u>	73,058	191,773	167,155	178,721	188,286

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, London, England, March 1956.

1/ Included under "Beef Other."

2/ Included, if any, in "other countries."

3/ Included under "Mutton and lamb other."

4/ Amended total; details of amendments by country not available.



TABLE V.-- Imports of Meat into the United Kingdom

Kind and Country	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
----- Tons -----					
<u>Beef</u>					
Australia	4,577	2,889	6,376	4,903	6,554
New Zealand	1,105	8,463	3,501	2,819	3,034
Other Commonwealth	--	46	5	2	134
Irish Republic	978	1,884	2,213	2,898	1,565
Argentina	23,629	8,079	14,512	14,448	18,412
U.S.A.	1,574	115	--	113	2,416
Brazil	3,917	968	664	693	1,060
Uruguay	1,849	818	758	347	150
Other Foreign	109	6	--	281	919
Total	1/ 37,738	23,268	28,029	2/ 26,219	34,244
<u>Veal</u>	4,281	1,627	1,304	2,401	2,207
<u>Mutton and Lamb</u>					
Australia	2,064	773	1,339	1,465	2,492
New Zealand	4,406	9,138	7,980	8,969	9,266
Other Commonwealth	( 330 )	--	10	12	--
Irish Republic	( )	57	94	133	184
Argentina	2,694	1,340	1,900	1,680	2,369
Chile	322	240	126	275	162
Uruguay	294	141	139	77	9
Netherlands	--	--	--	140	320
Other Foreign	1,189	48	99	58	82
Total	11,299	11,737	11,687	2/ 12,806	14,884
<u>Pig-Meat</u>					
Canada	1,440	--	--	--	--
Australia	167	788	631	235	365
New Zealand	568	2,098	1,933	1,547	727
Other Commonwealth	--	12	4	6	28
Irish Republic	1,935	643	961	1,468	1,388
Denmark	1,508	3,488	4,375	2,421	5,131
Argentina	379	467	2,166	663	180
Sweden	( )	801	68	78	225
Netherlands	( 3,262 )	1,261	447	236	753
France	( )	388	2	--	--
Other Foreign	( )	399	246	97	178
Total	9,259	10,345	10,822	2/ 6,797	8,975
Grand Total	62,577	46,977	51,842	48,223	60,310

1/ Excluding fresh Variety Meats.

2/ Amended total: Details of amendments by country not available

TABLE VI.-- Imports of Lard into the United Kingdom

Country	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
----- 1,000 pounds -----					
Canada	15,509	746	--	--	1,085
Other Commonwealth	2,752	44	84	9	--
Irish Republic	2,903	--	--	360	63
Belgium	--	--	--	32	1,935
Denmark	435	--	--	10,090	13,418
Netherlands	1,011	--	--	4,315	9,632
United States	110,073	117,356	24,702	78,618	147,125
Other 1/	11,408	4	--	273	951
Total	144,092	118,150	24,786	93,927	174,209

1/ Including 5,936,000 pounds from Argentina and 2,147,000 pounds from Poland.

TABLE VII.-- United Kingdom: Imports of Tallow by Country of Source, Calendar year 1938 and 1952-55

Kind and Country	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
----- Long Tons -----					
<u>Tallow, unrefined</u>					
Australia	6,222	1,898	7,223	--	--
New Zealand	17,797	33,423	13,213	--	--
Other British	298	93	98	--	--
Foreign Countries	12	2,515	1,437	--	--
Total	24,329	37,929	21,971	2/26,025	2/28,856
<u>Tallow, refined</u>					
New Zealand	2,488	11,544	5,600	--	--
Other British	2,213	259	4,255	--	--
United States)	16,187	6,879	3,088	--	--
Other Foreign)		1,014	1,380	--	--
Total	20,888	19,696	14,303	2/17,056	2/18,273
Grand Total	45,217	57,625	36,274	43,081	47,129

1/ Preliminary

2/ Breakdown by country not yet available.



TABLE XI.- Imports of Beef and Veal into the United Kingdom

Description	1938	1952	1953	1954	1955
----- Tons -----					
<b>Beef</b>					
Fresh or Salted	273 1/2	12,168	20,211	32,592	11,530
Chilled					
Australia	26,380	--	93	79	4,854
New Zealand	18,043	56	270	5,515	15,873
Other Commonwealth	{ 5,521	{ --	--	--	21
Irish Republic		--	103	2,891	73
Argentina	344,427	--	2,970	10,549	98,810
Brazil	25,869	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	27,935	--	692	--	52
Other foreign	--	--	1	11	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>448,175</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>19,045</b>	<b>119,789</b>
<b>Beef</b>					
<b>Frozen</b>					
Fore and hind quarters					
(including cuts with bone)					
Australia	59,348	9,631	121,890	73,593	90,310
Canada	--	24,773	3,616	3,617	--
New Zealand	10,374	12,869	31,359	37,618	23,679
Other Commonwealth	73	--	--	139	--
Irish Republic	--	--	325	616	53
Argentina	7,926	56,527	77,556	79,000	56,363
United States	--	--	--	1,221	4,050
Uruguay	3,607	4,270	29,119	1,640	571
Other foreign	194	--	985	--	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,522</b>	<b>108,069</b>	<b>264,851</b>	<b>197,488 2/</b>	<b>175,050</b>
<b>Boned and boneless</b>					
(including cheeks and skirts)					
Australia	23,308	1,261	13,697	9,722	20,569
New Zealand	16,785	6,376	2,322	5,522	14,351
Other Commonwealth	1,206	--	--	54	38
Irish Republic	--	--	224	427	345
Argentina	1,928	1,780	457	522	2,552
Netherlands	--	--	--	10	226
Uruguay	703	35	781	224	8
Other foreign	1,667	--	533	--	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,597</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>18,014</b>	<b>16,606 2/</b>	<b>38,092</b>
<b>Veal</b>					
Fresh, Chilled, Frozen					
and Salted					
Australia	5,816	248	205	238	655
New Zealand	6,422	1,769	780	2,650	5,714
Irish Republic	23	--	--	15	--
Uruguay	721	--	465	--	--
Denmark )		( --	7	67	8
Netherlands )	115	( --	--	241	1,481
Other foreign )		( 3	2	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,097</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>7,873</b>
<b>Total Beef and Veal</b>	<b>588,664</b>	<b>131,764</b>	<b>308,664</b>	<b>268,947</b>	<b>352,334</b>

1/ Including tongues.

2/ Amended total: Details of amendments by countries not available.

